THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9685. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, October 1. 1783.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND BOARDING.

MR DRUMMOND, Member of the University of Paris, continues, as usual, to teach the FRENCH LANGUAGE in Public Claſſes, and in Private Families.

Mr DRUMMOND has good accommodation for BOARDING a few YOUNG GENTLEMEN, whoſe education he will ſuperintend.

CARRUBBER'S CLOSE.

PAINTING IN MINIATURE.

MR SNAGG begs leave to return his acknowledgements for the favours he has received, and reſpectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Public, he has removed to Mrs Bowie's, the ſouth ſide of the Lawn-market; where he continues taking PORTRAITS on Ivory, for Cabinets, Bracelets, or Lockets, at very reaſonable prices.

Specimens may be ſeen with Mr SNAGG, at Mrs Bowie's, firſt ſtair, Fiſher's Land.

Wanted to Borrow at Martinmas next,

THE Sum of SIX THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING, upon undoubted heritable ſecurity over an Eſtate in the ſouth of Scotland, of upwards of Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds Sterling of free rent.

Apply to John Robertſon writer, Meal-market Stairs, Edinburgh.

AN EXPERIENCED TANNER,

WHO is well qualified to conduct the operations and buſineſs of a large Tan Yard, may have ſuitable encouragement, by correſponding with, or applying to the Tannery company in Aberdeen. His entry may be as ſoon as convenient for himſelf. None need apply but who have ſufficient abilities, and unexceptionable good character.

THE Creditors of Mr GRAY of Dalmarnock are deſired to meet by themſelves, or their doers properly authoriſed, upon Wedneſday the 15th October, at twelve o'clock, in the houſe of Mrs Sheid vintner in Glaſgow; and as matters of importance are to be laid before them, it is hoped all concerned will attend.

The Creditors are alſo deſired to call at Mr Hamilton the Truſtee's Writing-room in Queen-ſtreet, any time betwixt and the ſaid Meeting, in order to ſee the ſtate of the funds, and alſo ſome papers relative to the propoſal of the lands ſtill remaining unſold, and of the Coal-work.

N B. Orders for coals given in at Mr Hamilton's Writing-room will be punctually executed.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of PATRICK TOD, ſometime merchant in Edinburgh, are deſired, by themſelves or doers, to meet in John's Coffeehouſe, on Wedneſday the 8th of October, at twelve o'clock noon, to take into conſideration the preſent ſtate of the truſt-funds.

NOTICE

THAT there is to be held, on Monday next, at twelve o'clock, within the houſe of Patrick Herron, at the Black Bull, in this city, a meeting of the Creditors of David Elliot merchant in Glaſgow, in order to conſider of certain propoſals given in by Mr Elliot to the truſtees, for finiſhing the truſt-right upon his eſtate; when it is requeſted, that all who have claims againſt the eſtate may attend, either perſonally, or by ſome one empowered to act for them, to finiſh the tranſaction, or to follow any other meaſures which may be thought proper.

Glaſgow, 29th September 1783.

NOTICE

To JAMES ROBERTSON Merchant and Tobacconiſt in Kelſo, and his CREDITORS.

THAT upon the application of James Burn writer in Kelſo, the Lord Elliock, officiating as Ordinary on the bills, upon the 16th September 1783, ſequeſtrated the whole real and perſonal eſtates of the ſaid James Robertſon; and at a meeting of his creditors, appointed to be held at Kelſo on the 22d day of the ſaid month of September, they made choice of the ſaid James Burn to be factor thereon; who having accepted of the office, applied to the ſheriff of Roxburghſhire for an order on the bankrupt to appear before him for examination; and by his interlocutor, dated the 27th of the ſaid month of September, the ſaid ſheriff appointed Thurſday the 2d of October 1783, for the firſt examination of the ſaid James Robertſon, and each ſubſequent Thurſday before the 25th of ſaid month of October, to proceed within the Courthouſe of Jedburgh, on each of theſe days, at eleven o'clock before noon; and ordained him to attend on each of theſe days, and the factor to publiſh the ſame in the Edinburgh news-papers, in terms of the act of Parliament.

The ſaid James Burn, therefore, requires the ſaid James Robertſon to attend at the times and place before mentioned, for his examination, in terms of the ſaid ſtatute and interlocutor, and where his creditors are invited to attend.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of THOMAS CHURNSIDE.

UPON the application of Francis Strachan writer to the ſignet, as truſtee for the creditors of Robert Fleming printer in Edinburgh, and William Stewart janitor of the College there, two of the creditors of THOMAS CHURNSIDE, late haberdaſher in Edinburgh, qualified in terms of the bankrupt ſtatute paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, the Lord Elliock, Ordinary, officiating on the bills the 24th of September current, *of new* SEQUESTRATED the whole real and perſonal eſtate of the ſaid Thomas Churnſide, in terms of and under the authority of the ſaid ſtatute; appointed his creditors to meet at Edinburgh, and within the Exchange Coffeehouſe there, upon Tueſday the 7th day of October next, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to their naming an interim factor upon the ſaid ſequeſtrated eſtate; and granted warrant and commiſſion to the ſheriff-depute of the ſhire of Edinburgh, or his ſubſtitutes, and failing of them, any of the magiſtrates of Edinburgh, or juſtices of peace of the county, to attend the ſaid meeting, receive production of the grounds of debt, and oaths of verity thereon, as required by the ſtatute.—Of which interlocutor and appointment of the Lord Ordinary, this public notice is given, that all having intereſt may attend.

An ACCOUNT *of the late* EARTHQUAKES *in* CALABRIA, SICILY, *&c.*

Communicated to the ROYAL SOCIETY, *by Sir* WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Naples, May 23, 1783.

[*Concluded from our laſt.*]

ON the 17th of May I left Meſſina, where I had been kindly and hopitably treated, and proceeded in my Speronara along the Sicilian coaſt to the point of the entrance of the Faro, where I went aſhore, and found a prieſt who had been there the night between the 5th and 6th of February, when the great wave paſſed over that point, carried off boats, and above twenty-four unhappy people, tearing up trees, and leaving ſome hundred weight of fiſh it had brought with it on the dry land. He told me, he had been himſelf covered with the wave, and with difficulty ſaved his life. He at firſt ſaid the water was hot; but as I was curious to come at the truth of this fact, which would have concluded much, I aſked him if he was very ſure of it? and being preſſed, it came to be no more than the water having been as warm as it uſually is in ſummer. He ſaid the wave roſe to a great height, and came on with noiſe and ſuch rapidity that it was impoſſible to eſcape. The tower on the point was half deſtroyed, and a poor prieſt that was in it loſt his life. From hence I croſſed over to Scilla. Having met with my friend the Padre Minaſi, a Dominican friar, a worthy man and an able naturaliſt, who is a native of Scilla, and is actually employed by the academy of Naples to give a deſcription of the phænomena that have attended the earthquake in theſe parts, with his aſſiſtance on the ſpot, I perfectly underſtood the nature of the formidable wave that was ſaid to have been boiling hot, and had certainly proved fatal to the Baron of the country, the Prince of Scilla, who was ſwept off the ſhore into the ſea by this wave, with 2473 of his unfortunate ſubjects. The following is the fact:—The Prince of Scilla having remarked, that during the firſt horrid ſhock (which happened about noon the 5th of February) part of a rock near Scilla had been detached into the ſea, and fearing that the rock of Scilla, on which his caſtle and town is ſituated, might alſo be detached, thought it ſafer to prepare boats, and retire to a little port or beach ſurrounded by rocks at the foot of the rock. The ſecond ſhock of the earthquake, after midnight, detached a whole mountain, (much higher than that of Scilla, and partly calcareous and partly cretaceous) ſituated between the Torre del Cavallo and the rock of Scilla. This having fallen with violence into the ſea (at that time perfectly calm) raiſed the fatal wave, which I have above deſcribed to have broken upon the neck of land, called the Punta del Faro, in the iſland of Scilly, with ſuch fury, which returning with great noiſe and celerity directly upon the beach where the Prince and the unfortunate inhabitants of Scilla had taken refuge, either daſhed them with their boats and richeſt effects againſt the rocks, or whirled them into the ſea; thoſe who had eſcaped the firſt and greateſt wave were carried off by a ſecond and third, which were leſs conſiderable, and immediately followed the firſt. I ſpoke to ſeveral men, women, and children here, who had been cruelly maimed, and ſome of whom had been carried into the ſea by this unforeſeen accident. Here, ſaid one, my head was forced through the door of the cellar, which he ſhewed me was broken. There, ſaid another, was I drove into a barrel. Then a woman would ſhew me her child, all over deep wounds from the ſtones and timber, &c. that were mixed with the water, and daſhing about in this narrow port; but all aſſured me, they had not perceived the leaſt ſymptom of heat in the water, though I dare ſay, Sir, you will read many well-atteſted accounts of this water having been hot; of many dead bodies thrown up which appeared to have been par-boiled by it; and of many living perſons who had evidently been ſcalded by this hot wave; ſo difficult is it to arrive at truth. Had I been ſatisfied with the firſt anſwer of the prieſt at the Punta del Faro, and ſet it down in my journal, who could have doubted but that this wave had been of hot water? Now that we are well acquainted with the cauſe of this fatal wave, we know it could not have been hot; but the teſtimony of ſo many unfortunate ſufferers from it is deciſive.

A fact which I was told, and which was atteſted by many here, is very extraordinary indeed: A woman of Scilla, four months gone with child, and ſwept into the ſea by the wave, and was taken up alive, floating on her back at ſome diſtance, nine hours after. She did not even miſcarry, and is now perfectly well; and, had ſhe not been gone up into the country, they would have ſhewn her to me. They told me ſhe had been uſed to ſwim, as do moſt of the women in this part of Calabria. Her anxiety and ſufferings, however, had arrived at ſo great a pitch, that juſt at the time that the boat, which took her up, appeared, ſhe was trying to force her head under water, to put a period to her miſerable exiſtence. The Padre Minaſi told me another curious circumſtance that happened in this neighbourhood, which to his knowledge was ſtrictly true. A girl of about eighteen years of age was buried under the ruins of a houſe ſix days, having had her foot, at the ancle, almoſt cut off by the edge of a barrel that fell upon it; the duſt and mortar ſtopped the blood; ſhe never had the aſſiſtance of a ſurgeon; but the foot of itſelf dropped off, and the wound is perfectly healed without any other aſſiſtance but that of nature. If of ſuch extraordinary circumſtances, and of hair-breadth eſcapes, an account was to be taken in all the deſtroyed towns of Calabria Ultra and Sicily, they would, as I ſaid before, compoſe a large volume. I have only recorded a few of the moſt extraordinary, and ſuch as I had from the moſt undoubted authority. In my way back to Naples (where I arrived the 23d of May) along the coaſt of the two Calabrias and the Principato Citra, I only went on ſhore at Tropea, Paula, and in the Bay of Palinurus. I found Tropea (beautifully ſituated on a rock overhanging the ſea) but little damaged: however, all the inhabitants were in barracks: At Paula the ſame. The fiſhermen here told me, they continued to take a great abundance of fiſh, as they had done ever ſince the commencement of the preſent calamity. At Tropea, the 15th of May, there was a ſevere ſhock of an earthquake, but of a very ſhort duration. There were five ſhocks during my ſtay in Calabria and Sicily; three of them rather alarming; and at Meſſina, in the night time, I conſtantly felt a little tremor of the earth, which has been obſerved by many of the Meſſineſe.

I am really aſhamed, Sir, of ſending ſuch an unconnected haſty extract of my journal; but when I reflect, that unleſs I ſend it off directly, the Royal Society will be broken up for the ſummer ſeaſon, and the ſubject will become ſtale before its next meeting; of two evils I prefer to chooſe the leaſt. Such rough draughts, however, (though ever ſo imperfect and incorrect) have, as in paintings, the merit of a firſt ſketch, and a kind of ſpirit that is often loſt when the picture is correctly finiſhed. If you conſider the fatigue and hurry of the journey I have juſt been taking; and that in the midſt of the preparations for my other journey to England, which I propoſe to begin to-morrow, I have been writing this account, I ſhall hope then to be entitled to your indulgence for all its imperfections *. But before I take my leave, I will juſt ſum up the reſult of my obſervations in Calabria and Sicily, and give you my reaſons for believing that the preſent earthquakes are occaſioned by the operation of a volcano, the ſeat of which ſeems to lie deep, either under the bottom of the ſea, between the iſland of Stromboli and the coaſt of Calabria, or under the parts of the plain towards Oppido and Terra Nuova. If on a map of Italy, and with your compaſs on the ſcale of Italian miles, you were to meaſure off 22, and then fixing your central point in the city of Oppido, (which appeared to me to be the ſpot on which the earthquake had exerted its greateſt force) form a circle (the radii of which will be, as I juſt ſaid, 22 miles) you will then include all the towns and villages that have been utterly ruined, and the ſpots where the greateſt mortality has happened; and where there have been the moſt viſible alterations on the face of the earth. Then extend your compaſs on the ſame ſcale to 72 miles, preſerving the ſame center, and form another circle, you will include the whole of the country that has any mark of having been affected by the earthquake. I plainly obſerved a gradation in the damage done to the buildings, as alſo in the degree of mortality, in proportion as the countries were more or leſs diſtant from this ſuppoſed center of the evil. One circumſtance I particularly remarked; if two towns were ſituated at an equal diſtance from this center, the one on a hill, the other on the plain, or in a bottom, the latter had always ſuffered greatly more by the ſhocks of the earthquakes than the former; a ſufficient proof to me of the cauſe coming from beneath, as this muſt naturally have been productive of ſuch an effect. And I have reaſon to believe, that the bottom of the ſea, being ſtill nearer the volcanic cauſe, would be found (could it be ſeen) to have ſuffered even more than the plain itſelf; but (as you will find in moſt of the accounts of the earthquake that are in the preſs, and which are numerous) the philoſophers, who do not eaſily abandon their ancient ſyſtems, make the preſent earthquakes to proceed from the high mountains of the Apennines that divide Calabria Ultra, ſuch as Monte Dejo, Monte Caulone, and Aſpramonte; I would aſk them this ſimple queſtion, did the Æolian or Lipari Iſlands (all which roſe undoubtedly from the bottom of the ſea by volcanic exploſions at different, and perhaps very diſtant periods) owe their birth to the Apennines in Calabria, or to veins of minerals in the bowels of the earth, and under the bottom of the ſea? Stromboli, an active volcano, and probably the youngeſt of thoſe iſlands, is not above 50 miles from the parts of Calabria that have been moſt affected by the late earthquakes. The vertical ſhocks, or, in other words, thoſe whoſe impulſe was from the bottom upwards, have been the moſt deſtructive to the unhappy towns in the plain; did they proceed from Monte Dejo, Monte Caulone, or Aſpramonte? In ſhort, the moſt probable opinion I have of the preſent local earthquakes is, that they have been cauſed by the ſame kind of matter that gave birth to the Æolian or Lipari iſlands; that, perhaps, an opening may have been made at the bottom of the ſea, and moſt probably between Stromboli and Calabria Ultra (for from that quarter all agree, that the ſubterraneous noiſes ſeem to have proceeded); and that the foundation of a new iſland or volcano may have been laid, though it may be ages, which to nature are but moments, before it is compleated, and appears above the ſurface of the ſea. Nature is ever active, but her actions are, in general, carried on ſo very ſlowly, as ſcarcely to be perceived by mortal eye, or recorded in the very ſhort ſpace of what we call hiſtory, let it be ever ſo ancient. Perhaps too, the whole deſtruction I have been deſcribing may have proceeded ſimply from the exhalations of confined vapours, generated by the fermentation of ſuch minerals as produce volcanoes, which have eſcaped where they met with the leaſt reſiſtance, and muſt naturally in a great degree have affected the plain than the high and more ſolid grounds around it. When the account of the Royal Academy of Naples is publiſhed, with maps, plans, and drawings, of the curious ſpot I have deſcribed, this rude and imperfect account will, I flatter myſelf, be of uſe; without the plans and drawings you well know, Sir, the great difficulty there is in making one's ſelf intelligible on ſuch a ſubject.

I have the honour to be, &c.

* Quæramus ergo quid ſit quod terram ab infimo moveat quid, &c.—Hæc ex quibus cauſis accidant digna res eſt excuti. See the whole paſſage very applicable here. Seneca Nat. Queſt. lib. VI. cap. 4.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Sept. 26.*

The Britannia, Company ſhip, is arrived at St Helena from Bencoolen, and left the Warren, which was to ſail in a few days.

The Tyron, Roach, from Waterfoord to Dublin, was forced by ſtreſs of weather into Beaumorris, in Wales, where ſhe received ſo much damage, that the veſſel is condemned.

The Sally ſtorethip, from Jamaica, arrived at Portſmouth, ſpoke the Mary's, Hoar, from Jamaica to London, in lat 49 30. long. 9. all well, on Saturday evening laſt

Portſmouth 23. The Genoa galley, Clark, from Exeter to the Streights, is put back to this port to ſtop ſome leaks, having met with bad weather.

The Sciplo, Kirkman which was on ſhore near Graveſend, is got off with damage to ſhip only.

PRICE OF STOCKS, SEPT. 27.

Bank Stock, ſhut.	India Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, ſhut.	3 per cent. Ann. ſhut.
3 per cent. con. 61¼ a 61.	India Bonds, 21 diſc.
3 per cent. red. ſhut.	Exchecquer Bills, 12 diſc.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 12 diſc.
Long Ann. 18 7-16ths.	3 per cent. Scrip. 62½ a ¾ a ⅝.
Short Ann. 1778, 13 1-16th.	4 per cent. Scrip. —
South Sea Stock, —	Omnium, 3 diſc.
3 per cent. Old Ann. ſhut.	Light Long. Ann. —
Ditto New Ann. —	Lottery Tickets, 14 l. 19 s. a 18 s.
Ditto 1751, —	

WIND AT DEAL.

SEPT. 25. S. 26. N. E.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, SEPT. 24.

Per Quarter.	
Wheat, 28 s. a 51 s.	Boiling ditto, 32 s.
Fine ditto, ditto.	Tick Beans, 24 s. a 27 s.
Rye, 18 s. a 21 s.	Small ditto, 30 s. a 33 s.
Oats, 14 s. a 22 s.	Tares, 20 s. a 26 s.
Barley, 20 s. a 29 s.	Per Sack.
Malt, 38 s. a 40 s.	Fine Flour, 40 s.
Grey Peaſe, 28 s. a 29 s.	Second Sort, 38 s.
White ditto, ditto.	Rape Seed, — per laſt.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Sept.* 27.

By the KING,

A PROCLAMATION,

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS a Definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendſhip between Us, the Moſt Chriſtian King, and the King of Spain, hath been concluded at Verſailles on the Third day of this inſtant September, and the Ratifications thereof have been exchanged upon the Nineteenth inſtant, in conformity thereunto, We have thought fit hereby to command, That the ſame be publiſhed throughout all our dominions. And We do declare to all our loving ſubjects, our will and pleaſure, That the ſaid Treaty of Peace and Friendſhip be obſerved inviolably, as well by ſea as land, and in all places whatſoever; ſtrictly charging and commanding all our loving ſubjects to take notice hereof, and conform themſelves thereunto accordingly. Given at our Court at St James's, the Twenty-ſixth day of September, One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, in the Twenty third year of our reign.

GOD ſave the KING.

By the KING,

A PROCLAMATION,

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS our Parliament ſtands prorogued to Thurſday the Sixteenth day of October next; We, with the advice of our Privy Council, do hereby publiſh and declare, That the ſaid Parliament ſhall be further prorogued on the ſaid Sixteenth day of October, to Tueſday the Eleventh day of November next; and We have given order to our Commiſſioners for the cuſtody of the Great Seal of Britain, to prepare a commiſſion for proroguing the ſame accordingly. And We do hereby further declare our Royal will and pleaſure, That the ſaid Parliament ſhall, on the ſaid Eleventh day of November next, be held for the diſpatch of divers weighty and important affairs. And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, and the Commiſſioners for Shires and Burghs, of the Houſe of Commons, are hereby required to give attendance accordingly, at Weſtminſter, on the ſaid Eleventh day of November next. Given at our Court at St James's, the Twenty-ſixth day of September, One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, in the Twenty-third year of our reign.

GOD ſave the KING.

St James's, September 26.

This day Anthony Storer, Eſq; had the honour to kiſs the King's hand, on being appointed his Majeſty's Secretary of Embaſſy to the moſt Chriſtian King.

Copenhagen, Sept. 9. Accounts are received from Iceland, of a violent eruption having taken place in that iſland, upon the 8th of June. Several villages have been deſtroyed, and a conſiderable tract of country is buried under immenſe depths of lava: The new iſland alſo continues to emit great quantities of fire, and was ſtill increaſing when the laſt ſhips came from thence.

Letters from Iceland, of the 24th of July, contain the moſt diſmal detail of the devaſtations occaſioned by the courſe of the lava, and affirm that the eruptions continued even at that date.

War-Office, Sept. 27. 1783.

Royal regiment [illegible] pointed to be Lieutenant, vice Sir John Legard, Bart. Enſign John Aſhton, of the 58th foot, to be Cornet, vice Maſſey Stackpole.

6th Regiment of foot, George Rooke, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Cooper.

16th Regiment of foot, John Lee, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Benedict Arnold.

17th Regiment of foot, James Conſidine, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Lancaſter.

37th Regiment of foot, Enſign Robert Clavering, from 33d regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice —— Leigh.

42d Regiment of foot, 1ſt battalion, Captain-Lieutenant Robert Potts to be Captain of a company, vice John Smith. Lieutenant Robert Franklin to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Robert Potts. Enſign William Fraſer, ſen. to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Franklin. William Anſtruther, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Fraſer.

51ſt Regiment of foot, Enſign James Logan to be Lieutenant, vice John Powell Styles.

56th Regiment of foot, John Caſſan, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Benjamin Johnſon.

King's American regiment, Sereno Dwight, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Edward Necan.

GRENADA.

Nicholas M'Loughlin, Eſq; to be Commiſſary-General of ſtores and proviſions.

Fort-Adjutant John Charlton, from half-pay, to be Fort-Adjutant and Barrack-Maſter.

Chaplain John Mackenzie, from half-pay, to be Chaplain.

Kenneth Francis M'Kenzie, Gent. to be Deputy Judge Advocate.

St VINCENT.

Commiſſary William Walker, from half-pay, to be Deputy Commiſſary of ſtores and proviſions.

Fort-Adjutant Archibald Montagn Browne, from half-pay, to be Fort-Adjutant and Barrack-Maſter.

Chaplain Michael Smith, from half-pay, to be Chaplain.

DOMINICA.

Deputy Commiſſary Archibald Calder, from half-pay, to be Deputy Commiſſary of ſtores and proviſions.

Enſign Cumberland Campbell, of the 99th regiment, to be Fort-Adjutant and Barrack-Maſter.

Chaplain George Watts, from half-pay, to be Chaplain.

From the London Papers, Sept. 27.

Calcutta, Feb. 22. On Monday laſt, between the hours of three and four in the afternoon, it blew the ſevereſt ſquall of wind from the north-weſt ever remembered in Calcutta; it came on ſo ſuddenly, that the people on board the ſhips in the river had not time to take meaſures for the ſafety of their veſſels, and almoſt every one of them parted from their anchors. The following veſſels were irrecoverably loſt, viz. the Eagle ſnow, a Bombay cruizer, ſunk abreaſt of the New Fort, one of her anchors gave way, and in ſwinging round ſhe tript upon the other, and was overſet. The firſt Lieutenant, and 45 men, many of them Europeans, were unfortunately drowned. The Reformation ſnow, late Death or Glory privateer, was overſet near the Champanl Gaut. She had been ſold to the Portugueſe but the day before. The Hon. Company's Ketch Fly, Captain Thomas Forreſt, drove from her anchors, and was loſt abreaſt of the Old Fort.

Madrid, Sept. 1. Mr William Carmichael, Charge des Affaires from the United States of America, has been preſented to the King and Royal Family by the Count of Florida Blanca, which is the firſt public proof that our Court acknowledges their independence.

Dantzig, Sept. 9. The day before yeſterday two Dantzickers were killed on the territory of that city by ſome Pruſſians, who are ſuſpected to have had a part in the late tumult. The Pruſſian reſident has delivered a memorial to the magiſtracy, in which theſe accidents are repreſented as conſequences of the great animoſity of the people on both ſides, praying them, at the ſame time, to provide againſt them, that the public ſafety may be re-eſtabliſhed. The magiſtrates, with an eye thereto, immediately publiſhed, by ſound of trumpet, the moſt ſevere penalties againſt any act of tumult or hoſtility. Publication to the ſame effect was made in all the Pruſſian places in our environs; ſo that at preſent peace is re-eſtabliſhed in our city.

Stockholm, Aug. 21. The Court is ſtill at Drottningholn, where the King has perfectly recovered his health; his departure for Carelſcroon is however yet delayed, and it is thought he will not go before the 8th of September, nor then neither perhaps, if his phyſicians, who adviſed him a warmer climate, ſhould judge a longer ſtay neceſſary.

Vienna, Sept. 3. An Imperial reſolution has been iſſued here, forbidding the religious mendicants from begging in the Lower Auſtria. It aſſigns them a fund for their ſubſiſtence.

Hamburgh, Sept. 12. We juſt now learn from Copenhagen, that at Skaperfield, not far from Mount Hecla, ſome new volcanos have broke out, which caſt forth ſmoke and flames in abundance, and whoſe lava has overflowed an extent of ground fifteen miles in length, and ſeven in breadth, and deſtroyed three churches.

Hague, Sept. 20. The Directors of the India Company have juſt wrote to the States-General, renewing their ſolicitations for obtaining the 14,000,000 of florins that they aſked for ſome months ago. Their letter was taken into conſideration, and ſent to the States of the reſpective provinces.

LONDON.

It is curious to obſerve with how much philoſophy they mention in ſome of the public prints an idea lately ſpread of a tax on the public funds, and even recommend ſuch a meaſure as worthy the notice of miniſtry; but ſurely, when one third of a man's property is already completely annihilated, he may expect to enjoy the remainder in peace, as he has born more than his proportion of the burthen of State; therefore, any attempt to deprive him of the remaining part of his fortune would be a dreadful ſtep, and could not fail of materially hurting our national credit.

The ſtocks have this day in ſome degree recovered of the general panick on Thurſday, 3 per cent. conſols being tolerably ſteady at 61, and not many buyers.

Yeſterday the ſubſcribers to the loan of twelve millions, to be raiſed for the ſervice of the preſent year, made good their ſixth payment of ten per cent. of the ſaid capital at the Bank.

The ſigning of the Definitive Treaty will be very agreeable news to thoſe iſlands which have been captured by the enemy during the war; a letter from St Chriſtopher's to a correſpondent, dated the 1ſt of Auguſt, ſaying,—"We have a fine proſpect at preſent for a large crop next year, but the European prices for our produce, and the very heavy expences of conveying it to market, has diſtreſſed us beyond any example: When may we expect the Definitive Treaty?—You cannot conceive what a ſtate of ſuſpence we are in here."

We can aſſure our readers, from very reſpectable authority, that it is the intention of the preſent government to adopt ſome immediate expedient for the advancement of the funds, and for the conſequent protection of the national credit. The evil itſelf is undoubtedly of the moſt alarming kind, becauſe if, by an unnatural depreſſion, foreigners are deterred from purchaſes, the whole of the current caſh in the kingdom muſt inevitably be inveſted in the ſtocks to ſupply the deficiency, and of courſe the very means and inſtrument of commerce be totally dried up. The remedy, however, is evident and practicable, as the inveſtment of half a million of government money would effectually do the buſineſs, and the manifeſt neceſſity, therefore, of ſuch an interpoſition, as well as the facility of its execution, conſpire with the information we have received, to leave no doubt in our minds that it will be inſtantly carried into practice. We hope this intimation, by relieving the apprehenſions of the real ſtockholders, will tend to ſecure them againſt the farther diminution of their property, and prevent them from becoming the eaſy plunder of miſchievous jobbers, and pennyleſs ſpeculators.

Advices from Madrid bring an account that on the 31ſt of laſt month, Robert Liſton, Eſq; his Britannic Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Court of Madrid, had a private audience with his Catholic Majeſty, at which he delivered his letters of credence; and the day following was introduced, in the uſual form, to the Prince of the Aſturias, and the other branches of the royal family.

Monday and Wedneſday laſt ſome deſpatches were brought from Ireland to Lord North's Office, containing an official application to the King from Lord Northington, for the grant of the ſum of 50,000l. Sterling, promiſed to the Genevan emigrants there. The ſame deſpatches encloſe drafts of the King's letter for that purpoſe, and of a warrant under the Great Seal of Ireland, for appointing a Commiſſion (compoſed of certain great Officers of State, and of certain nobility and gentry of that kingdom, together with the Genevan Commiſſioners) to which the ſaid grant of 50,000l. is to be made, in truſt, for the uſe of the Genevans ſettling in that country, whereof a ſum not exceeding one half is to be applied to defray the expences of their journey, and the carriage of their effects, and the remainder to be expended in building the town intended for them on the Crown Lands, in the county of Waterford, near the confluence of the three rivers, Barrow, Suire, and Nore.

The Lords of the Treaſury have, by order of government, appointed a veſſel to convey the Genevan Emigrants from Oſtend to Waterford.

Lord Northington, in all his deſpatches for ſix weeks paſt, has given it repeatedly as his opinion, that diſturbances of a very ſerious nature will break out in Ireland.—That the ſpirit of independence riſes every day; and the moſt alarming determinations of the people, that no arts of government ſhall be practiſed in the Houſe of Commons to make that body act in contradiction to the ſentiments of the aſſociated corps. *Morn. Her.*

His Majeſty, ever anxious to diſtinguiſh merit in every part of his dominions, has lately, as a teſtimony of his approbation towards thoſe of his Hanoverian ſubjects who were employed in the defence of Gibraltar, ordered a donation to be preſented every ſoldier belonging to the ſeveral corps. The gift, though ſimple, yet as a mark of Royal favour, has been received, as may be ſuppoſed, with the utmoſt gratitude and delight. It conſiſts of a ſcarf to be worn on their arms, with a motto, deſcriptive of the glorious ſervice for which it was beſtowed. His Majeſty has farther ordered, that all the men concerned in the above occaſion, when they ſhall come to the ſituation of penſioners, ſhall receive double the allowance permitted to ordinary ſoldiers. The grenadiers belonging to the ſame body are to bear upon their caps a ſilver plate, given by his Majeſty, with the word GIBRALTER, inſcribed upon it in large letters. Theſe are evidences of attention to merit in human life, that do real honour to a great Monarch, and may operate as a pleaſing preſage of that diſtinction with which General Eliott will be received, when he returns to his native country.

It appears from Sir William Hamilton's account to the Royal Society, that more miſchief may be expected to happen in the iſland of Sicily, as the earthquake ſtill remained in very conſiderable force at the time he came away; and if he is right in his philoſophical conjecture of its being occaſioned by ſome internal volcano, there is reaſon to fear the cauſe ſtill exiſts in full force, as it has yet found no vent for emptying the lava with which it moſt probably abounds.

A meeting of the merchants, traders, and proprietors of lands and others concerned in the province of Eaſt Florida, was held yeſterday at the London Tavern, in conſequence of ſome circular letters having been ſent by the agent of the province, to take into conſideration their affairs at this criſis, when the province is on the point of being delivered up to Spain, according to an article of the late Definitive Treaties of Peace ſigned at Paris.

Accounts were this day received from the Baltic of a violent ſtorm of wind having done conſiderable damage, and that 12 or 14 ſhips had been ſtranded on the coaſt of Norway, and ſeveral others conſiderably damaged.

Thurſday morning, Thomas Corbin, Eſq; arrived in twenty-three days from Virginia. This gentleman left England the middle of laſt May, and was in hopes he ſhould be allowed to ſtay in America; but, from the antipathy to all the refugees, and particularly to this gentleman and his family, who have been uniformly loyal from the beginning, he was ordered to leave the country in ſixteen days after his arrival, notwithſtanding the moſt powerful intereſt was made for him to continue. All the Americans who left the country after the 19th of April are forbid returning, on pain of impriſonment for life.

Mr Corbin was ordered away ſo ſuddenly, that he was obliged to embark in a ſloop, with one maſt, about 80 tons burden. By great good fortune he has arrived ſafe.

This morning, ſome diſpatches were received from General Eliott at Gibraltar. They are dated the 14th inſtant, but contain nothing more than the General was in good health, and that a great many ſhips were arrived there from the Streights for London, &c. and ſeveral from Newfoundland.

The report of the Iſland of Tobago being given back by the French, is totally without foundation.

On Wedneſday, the Lords of the Admiralty made the following appointments for foreign ſervice, viz.

At Jamaica; James Gambier, Eſq; Vice-admiral of the Blue, who goes out in the Europa, of 50 guns, now equipping at Woolwich; the Hon. Charles Napier Captain.

At Antigua; Sir John Lindſay, Bart. Commodore, (to ſucceed Sir Edmund Affleck) who goes out in the Truſty, of 50 guns, Captain Martin Waghorn, now equipping at Sheernes.

At Halifax, in America; Sir Charles Douglas, Bart. (who was Lord Rodney's firſt captain on board the Formidable, of 90 guns, in the engagement on the 12th of April 1782, in the Weſt Indies) who goes out in the Aſſiſtance, of 50 guns, Captain J. Bentinck, now ready at Portſmouth, except a few ſeamen.

Admiral Hyde Parker to continue in the Eaſt Indies, with his flag on board the Cato, of 50 guns.

It is not yet determined what force will be ſtationed on the coaſt of Africa, though Government ſeem determined to have a reſpectable ſquadron there, nor is there any thing ſaid about the Mediterranean.

Sir Andrew Snape Hammond is ſucceeded in the Nova Scotia ſtation by Sir Charles Douglas, whoſe fleet is now equipping for that purpoſe at Portſmouth and Plymouth.

In conſequence of a diſpute which happened on Wedneſday night at Covent-Garden Theatre, and which was productive of a challenge, the parties met on Thurſday morning, at nine o'clock, in a field near Kenſington. What is rather ſingular, when they came to the ground, they all proved to be Iriſhmen, and both the ſeconds recollected in each other an old college acquaintance. One of them, who was a clergyman, did every thing in his power to ſettle matters in an amicable manner: but his efforts proving ineffectual, the ground was meaſured out, and the gentlemen took their ſtation at eight yards diſtance. The firſt fire was without effect; but, in the ſecond, the gentleman who was the challenger ſtruck his adverſary in the right hand, and the ball, paſſing through the ball of his thumb, lodged in his wriſt. The ſeconds then interfered, and inſiſted that the affair ſhould be dropped, at leaſt for the preſent.—We are ſorry, however, to add, that the parties met again yeſterday morning, when one of the gentlemen received a wound in his groin, which, it is apprehended, will prove fatal, the ball not being yet extracted.

It is ſaid ſeven perſons periſhed in the fire at Wapping; a ſervant maid, three children, an alehouſe-boy, and two men aſſiſting the ſufferers.

There has been more tempeſtuous weather all over the globe within theſe 15 months paſt than was ever known before during the memory of the oldeſt man living; to recapitulate the remarkable ſtorms only would be endleſs; the loſs of our ſhipping on the Atlantick ocean amounts to an incredible ſum; and in the Eaſt Indies they have had two perfect hurricanes, whoſe violence an European can have no conception of, unleſs he has been in the Weſt or Eaſt Indies to ſee their operation.

Tueſday laſt was married at Snaith, John Harriſon, of Cowick, aged 101, to Ann Hephonſtall, aged 98; the bridemaid was 74, and the bridegroom's man 83. They were attended by the greateſt concourſe of people to and from the church that was ever known upon ſuch an occaſion. The lady he has now taken to be his bride is the fourth wife within the ſpace of two years and a few months; and what is ſtill more remarkable, the bridegroom was in hopes he ſhould once more be called to that *Holy State*, by making uſe of the following ſpeech to the clergyman who joined this couple together, viz. "Come, man, it is only 3 s. 6 d. I paid thee laſt, therefore "don't advance upon us; I've been a good cuſtomer, and if "thou uſes me well, I may be a cuſtomer to thee again in a "little time."

Extract of a letter from Madras, dated the 31*ſt of January.*

"The Medea, which ſailed ſome days ſince for Cuddalore, returned this evening with a Dutch 54 gun ſhip, which ſhe had cut out under the batteries that had been erected on the beach at Cuddalore, after an action of one hour and twenty minutes. There were ſeveral killed on board the Dutch ſhip, and two or three ſlightly wounded in the Medea. She came from Batavia with ſtores, part of which ſhe had landed."

The Dutch ſhip taken by the Medea is capable of mounting

p guns, and had 100 guns on board her belonging to the Bi-
rre that was loft. The Dutch Captain was on fhore; he
d applied to the French commandant for fome troops to de-
end her, which were refufed, as fhe was thought to be perfect-
y fafe under the cannon of the fort, of which the Lieutenant
as fo well convinced, that he neglected loading the guns on
at fide. The Medea boldly ran between the fort and the
ip, and began a briik attack. What guns the fort fired did
more mifchief to the Dutch fhip than to the Medea. After en-
ging an hour fhe ftruck, but not till the Lieutenant had form-
d a refolution of running her afhore, which Captain Gore per-
iving, declared he would board and put every man to death
if they attempetd it. This threat made them deiift. Four
French officers of rank were on board; and, had the Medea
arrived an hour later, fhe probably would have taken moft of
the officers of the garrifon, who were to have dined on board
that day.

Extract of a letter from Madrafs, March 21.

"I am happy to inform you that Government here has re-
ceived letters from Colonel Lang, containing intelligence the
moft favourable that could be wifhed. Colonel Lang fays,
that he had received authentic accounts from Mr Hutchinfon,
Chief of Anjongo, of a compleat revolution in the Myfore.
The partizans of the old Rajah's family had formed a confpira-
cy againft Tippoo Sahib, and, taking a favourable opportunity,
had feized Seringapatam, and releafed all the Engliih prifon-
ers. This is fuppofed to be the caufe of Tippoo's fudden de-
parture, and his having taken a large detachment of the French
along with him; but with the aflifiance of the Europeans and
Engliih Sepoys, the Myforeans will be able to defend Seringa-
patam againft him until General Matthews, who will no doubt
take advantage of the revolution, marches to their aflifiance."

Copy of a letter from Strabane.

"I enclofe you a correct tranfcript of our proceedings at
Dungannon. The plan of Parliamentary Reform, which the
Committee fubmitted to the conlideration of the Meeting, and
which is referred to the National Convention, conlifts in propo-
fing annual parliaments, election by ballots, the rotten boroughs
to be deprived of repreientatives, the patrons to be compenfated
—the repreientatives for the counties to be increafed, as well as
for thofe great cities and towns which at preient fend members;
and fuch conliderable towns as are not now repreiented, to be
repreiented in future; befides the freeholders, all Proteftants
worth 20 l. in property, of any kind, or living in houfes or
farms that pay or are worth 5 l. a-year rent, to be electors.
Such defcription of Roman Catholics as the National Conven-
tion fhall deem proper, to be alfo electors; and every elector,
befides the oath againft bribery and corruption, to fwear that he
will vote for fuch candidate as he thinks moft likely to fupport
the liberties of the people in Parliament; every member, before
taking his ieat, to take a new oath, that he, nor no perfon for
him, has, to his knowledge or belief, ufed any bribery to induce
any perfon to vote for him. All election cafes to be determined
by a jury of the county, inftead of petition to the Houfe.

"And in orders to avoid the injury Roman Catholic te-
nants fuffer at the expiration of their leafes, when their land-
lords fet their holdings to tenants, who by law have at preient
the fole right of fuffrage, each elector muft, if it be demanded,
make oath that fince the laft election he has not difpoffeffed any
Roman Catholic, with a view to create that fpecies of tenant-
ry who are of right electors—and each candidate muft make fi-
milar oath.

"The affection of the province of Ulfter to that patriotic
body of men, who compofe the Iriih Brigade, men of all reli-
gious perfuafions, animated by the divine fpirit of toleration,
who are united in the great object—the fupport of a free con-
ftitution, was conipicuous by our unanimous refolutions paffed,
expreffive of our high admiration of their principles and public
fpirit. An old man in the Dungannon aflembly, when that
refolution was moved, difcovered, that prejudices could not
immediately be removed in old age; his opinions were conquer
ed by a univerfal hifs—the refolution paffed unanimouily, and
I dare fay our Roman Catholic brethren will wonder at that
unanimity, when they conlider how long we have been kept a-
funder, and from what caufes. Some delegates offered our
grateful thanks to the Brigade for their addrefs to the meeting
of February, 1782, in form of an addrefs; others, the refo-
lution which paffed; fome debate enfued which of the two
modes fhould be adopted; the refolution was unanimouily
deemed the moft dignified for all parties; our friend Black had
a conliderable fhare in the debate; thofe who fupported the ad-
drefs conceived it the moft reipectful and friendly, but he de-
cidedly brought them over to the refolution."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 27.

"Your deep politicians are looking for new diiturbances in
our fettlements in the Weft Indies. It is faid to be decided-
ly the determination of Government, not to permit the Ameri-
cans to trade to our iflands there in their *own bottoms*. Ja-
maica has the American trade much at heart, and wifhes of all
things to trade with her upon fuch terms as will induce the
new States to conlider it an object of advantage to them. It
has viewed the progreis of American independence with great
cordiality, and men who are fond of portending diiagreeable e-
vents, have eftabliihed it as a maxim, that fome future period
will not only fling Jamaica, but our other Weft India iflands,
into the arms of America."

On Monday laft, was married at Reftalrig, Mr Thomas A-
dair, Clerk to the Signet, to Miis Nancy Jameion, fecond
daughter of Mr John Jameion merchant in Leith.

Monday laft, a ftone fell from a fcaffold of a houfe erecting
in Paiiley, which lighted upon a fine boy about feven years
old, and killed him on the fpot.

On Friday laft, a young boy, about three years of age, fell
into a clay pit in the extremity of the Gallowgate ftreet, Glaf-
gow, and was drowned.—We are ioriy to obierve, that the
proprietors of clay pits fhould be fo void of humanity as not to
rail them in, which would be the means of faving many a ufe-
ful life to the community, that are otherwife loft by their negli-
gence, this being the fecond accident of the kind that has hap-
pened within thefe fix weeks.

Price of oat-meal at Edinburgh market; the beft, one fhil-
ling the peck.—Inferior, eleven-pence.—Potatoes, five-pence.

Yeiterday, the Lord Provoft, Magiftrates, and Town-
Council walked in procefiion, preceded by the Town-Officers
bare-headed, and the proper Officers bearing the City Regalia,
from the Council Chamber to the High Church, where they
heard an excellent fermon by the Rev. Mr Kemp, one of the
miniiters of this city, from Luke x. 37. After divine ifervice
was finiihed, they returned in the fame order back to the Coun-
cil Chamber, and proceeded to the election of Magiftrates for
the enfuing year; and, this day, the Common Council was
filled up, when the government of this city was veiled in the
following Gentlemen, viz.

The Right Hon. JOHN GRIEVE, Eiq; Lord Provoft, re-elected.
James Torry, Eiq;
Thomas Cleghorn, jun. Eiq; } Bailies.
William Gillefpie, Eiq;
David Williion, Eiq;
Archibald Macdowall, Eiq; Dean of Guild.
Donald Smith, Eiq; Treaiurer.
James Hunter-Blair, Eiq; Old Provoft.
John Carmichael, Eiq;
James Dickion, Eiq; } Old Bailies.
James Gordon, Eiq;
John Spottiiwood, Eiq;
Thomas Cleghorn, Eiq; Old Dean of Guild.
William Thompion, Eiq; Old Treaiurer.
Meff. James Fyffe, jun.
James Eyre, } Merchant Counfellors.
Francis Blair,
James Gibion,
William Brodie, } Trades Counfellors.
Meff. William Jameion, Convener,
William Inglis,
William Ritchie,
George Mellis, } Council Deacons.
William Forreiter,
Thomas Millar,
Meff. William Taylor,
George Welih,
Samuel Brown,
Thomas Hill,
John Paterion, } Extraordinary Council Deacons.
George Hardie, jun.
Macduff Hart,
Alexander Ferguion,
Mr James Fyffe, Captain of the Orange Colours.

Perth, Sept. 29. 1783.

This being the day of the annual elections of the Magiftrates
and Town-Council of this burgh, for the enfuing year, till Mi-
chaelmas next, the Gentlemen after named were choien into
the following offices, viz.

GEORGE FAICHNEY, Eiq; Provoft, Sheriff, and Coroner.
Thomas Sandeman merchant, Dean of Guild.
Thomas Marihall,
James Ramiay, } Merchant Bailies.
James Balmain,
John Biffet glazier, Trades Bailie. And
Alexander Porteous merchant, Town Treaiurer.

On Thurfday laft came on the annual election of the Magi-
ftrates and Town-Council of Dundee, when the following
Gentlemen were choien, viz.

JOHN PITCAIRN, Eiq; PROVOST.

Meff. James Johnfton furgeon,
John Guild merchant,
John Thoms merchant, } Bailies.
John Patrick fhipmaiter,
James Halliburton, Dean of Guild.
Alexander Riddoch merchant,
David Myells fhipmaiter, } Old Bailies and Counfellors.
Alexander Thoms merchant,
John Jobion, jun. merchant, Counfellor to the Guild.
Alexander Pitcairn merchant, Treaiurer.
George Dempiter, Eiq. of Dunnichen, Shore-maiter.
Provoft Patrick Maxwell,
William Anderion,
Patrick Smith, } Merchant Counfellers.
Peter Kid,
William Pitcairn,
James Ivory hammerman,
George Wilion glover, } Trades Counfellors.
Thomas Blair fhoemaker,

Monday, arrived in Leith Roads the Europa of Dyfart,
Thomas Taap maiter, from Riga, with oats and barley, who
reports, that, on the 5th ult. he failed from Elfinore in compa-
ny with ieveral veiiels, and, on the evening of the 6th, it began
to blow with great fury from the W. S. W. and continued al-
moft without intermiiiion from W. N. W. and N. W. when
Captain Taap, finding the impoiiibility of proiecuting his voy-
age, was forced to put back to Elfinore, where he arrived on
the 12th ult. During the gale, the Europa was in great di-
ftreis, driving under bare poles; the ica made paiiage over her,
iwept the boats from off the deck, carried away the rails, and
tore up the covering boards of the gunwale. Captain Taap
likewiie reports, that, during the ftorm, he iaw ieveral veiiels
to the weitward of the Scaw in jeopardy, ſome wanting maits,
and others ieemingly much diiabled, particularly the Neptune
of Dyfart, Mitchel, from Memel, with balks, who had her fails
ſplit in attempting to hoiit them. Captain Taap is very appre-
henfive of the fatal conſequences of the above ſtorm, as there
are no accounts of any of the veiiels that ſailed with him from
the Sound on the 5th of laft month.

MR MATHESON, after a ſhort interval, has opened his Latin
claiſes, and begins a Greek claſs as ſoon as a competent num-
ber of ſtudents offer their attendance.

Having frequently heard, that ſome gentlemen wiſh to know
the principal books which Mr Matheſon intends to teach during
the courſe of this year, he ſhall, though reluctantly, comply
with their deſire.

In the higher claſſes are taught, Cicero's Philoſophical
Works, Pliny's Letters, Sueton, Tacitus, Juvenal, &c.—In
the lower, Terence, Livy, Virgil, Horace, Cicero's Letters
and Orations.

An hour every Saturday will be employed in illuſtrating
Grammar, Roman Antiquities, and the Peculiarities of the
Latin Language.

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, Sept. 29.

"For ſome weeks paſt, an extraordinary quantity of her-
rings have been caught in our bay; they were almoſt all of a
ſmall ſize, but were ſold at the very low price of a ſhovelful,
and ſometimes two ſhovelsful, for a halfpenny.

"A few weeks ago, the following ſwindling trick was play-
ed here:—A young woman, having a child about three weeks
old in her arms, came to a houſe of a gentleman in this place,
who has relations in the ſouth country, and introduced herſelf
by telling him ſhe was a diſtant relation of his giving, at the
ſame time, ſo circumſtantial a detail of all his connexions, that
her ſtory gained credit. She was lodged in the houſe for ſome
days, and got money to pay her paſſage to Leith, with ſome
articles of clothing. It ſince appeared, that ſhe was no con-
nexion of the gentleman's, and that the perſon ſhe gave herſelf
out to be, had not been from home."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 25.

"We are informed, that an ingenious Engliih artiſt intends
ſettling here, to carry on the plate looking-glaſs manufacture,
according to the approved Freach method, which is by rolling
the hot metal with a braſs cylinder. By this means, plates of
any ſize may be formed; and, as we have all the materials on
the ſpot, it will be productive of a great national ſaving.

"Some of the manufacturers, artizans, &c. who tranſported
themſelves with ſuch eagerneſs to America, when the firſt ſhips
went out, have written home letters to their friends, expreſſive
of a ſincere repentance for their precipitate folly, in running
from Ireland to a country of diſtraction and want, where eve-
ry man who is not poſſeſſed of ready money is treated with in-
ſult and contempt, as a ſubject of the Britiſh Crown. The
markets are ſo overſtocked, that articles are ſold cheaper there
than they can be manufactured; inſomuch that none but car-
penters and bricklayers could get any ſort of employment, and
even the wages of the former did not amount to half a crown a
day.

"This day exhibited a ſight, at which humanity ſhrinks
back appalled—Thouſands of ſtarving and induſtrious weavers,
in the woollen branch, made a proceſſion through all the prin-
cipal ſtreets of the capital, with the *Golden Fleece*, which for-
merly fed, clothed, and diffuſed happineſs among millions,
wrapped up in black, truly picturesque of the lamentable ſitua-
tion to which the ſons of induſtry are now reduced, by the de-
plorable ſtate of the manufactures of Ireland. The Fleece
was carried by ſeveral of theſe children of want, in deep
mourning, attended by an innumerable croud of their brethren
in diſtreſs in mourning-cloaks, hat-bands, and weepers. They
had in their hands ſhuttles, alas! without even *Weft*; others
had banners with mottos—

PROTECTING DUTIES,
OR
WAYS AND MEANS TO LIVE.

"They diſtributed hand-bills through the city, ſtating, in
a modeſt well digeſted narrative, their preſent ſituation, im-
ploring the protection and aſſiſtance of their countrymen and
fellow-citizens.—In their various progreſs through the town,
they conducted themſelves with propriety, and we are happy to
hear, without any riot or unlucky circumſtance taking place.—
The ſureſt means of ſecuring the countenance and intereſt of
thoſe that wiſh them—employment and happineſs.

"Government have wrote off to the Mayor of Waterford,
directing him to prepare, with all expedition, five complete
houſes for the reception of ſome Geneveſe families who are
hourly expected to arrive in this kingdom, amongſt whom is
the virtuous, but long ſuffering Mr Melly, who ſtruggled ſo
indefatigably in the cauſe of liberty, and whoſe miraculous e-
ſcape from confinement has given the ſincereſt pleaſure to every
virtuous mind.

"By a letter from Waterford to a merchant in this city, we
learn, "that two veſſels were ſtranded there, one of which
was a Dutchman, and only three perſons were ſaved out of
her. The other is ſuppoſed to be a Bourdeaux man, (name
unknown) on account of the number of tierces of vinegar and
brandy which were drove on ſhore. All periſhed that were on
board of her."

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,

Sept. 21.—Siſters of Scalock, Matſon, from Scalock, for Peterſburgh, with coals.

Tibby of Fraſerſburgh, Park, from Perth, for Dantzick, in ballaſt.

22. Ann of Inverkeithing, Martin, from Peterſburgh, for Port Seaton, with flax and iron.

ELSINORE, SEPT. 16. Wind S W. WALTER WOOD.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, SEPT. 29.—Jean, Napier, from Glaſgow, in ballaſt.—30. Fable, Dryſdale, from Limekilns, with coals; Friendſhip, Liddell, from Stockholm, with tar, &c.

SAILED.—Betty, Millar, for Berwick, with goods; Providence, Hiſlop, for Ely, with ſundries.

WANTED at MARTINMAS next,

AN induſtrious ſober MAN, fit for taking charge of a DISTILLERY or MALTING, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. None need apply but thoſe that have been regularly bred to either of the buſineſſes, and that will put to their hand to work when occaſion requires. A married man would be preferred rather than a young man, but either will do.—Alſo wanted, a YOUNG MAN fit to take charge of a ſhop in the retail way in Edinburgh.

For particulars, apply at John Aitchiſon's ſhop, Edinburgh.

Not to be repeated.

STATE LOTTERY, 1783.

THE TICKETS are ſold and divided into Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, by

HAZARD and CO. Stock-Brokers,

At their STATE LOTTERY OFFICE, No. 93, under the Royal Exchange, London,

And no where elſe on their account.

Correct numerical and regiſter books are kept, and Tickets and Shares regiſtered at Sixpence per number.

THE SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		Value of each.		Total Value.
2	of	L. 20,000	is	L. 40,000
2	—	10,000	—	20,000
3	—	5,000	—	15,000
8	—	2,000	—	16,000
16	—	1,000	—	16,000
30	—	500	—	15,000
150	—	100	—	15,000
300	—	50	—	15,000
15,525	—	20	—	310,500
16,036 Prizes,				L. 462,500
First drawn ticket for the firſt twelve days, 500 l. each,				6,000
Ditto the 15th day				1,000
Ditto the 19th day				1,500
Ditto the 22d day				2,000
Ditto the 25th day				3,000
Ditto the 28th day				3,000
The laſt drawn ticket				1,000
31,964 Blanks				
48,000 Tickets,				L. 480,000

PRESENT PRICE OF SHARES.

Half,	L. 7	18	0	Eighth,	L. 2	1 0
Fourth,	4	0	0	Sixteenth,	1	1 0

Not two blanks to a prize.—The prizes to be paid without deduction.

☞ All ſhares ſold at this office will be ſtamped agreeable to act of Parliament, and alſo with the Crown, and round it HAZARD's LOTTERY OFFICE.

Money for the prizes will be paid at this office as ſoon as drawn.

Letters (poſt paid) duly anſwered, and ſchemes *gratis*.

Begins drawing the 17th of November.

N. B. Agreeable to act of Parliament, no buſineſs in the Lottery tranſacted before eight o'clock in the morning, nor after eight o'clock in the evening.

Bank, India, and South Sea Stocks, with their ſeveral Annuities, India Bonds, Navy and Victualling Bills, and all kind of Government Securities bought and ſold by commiſſion.

☞ No bills can be taken under at ſight or ſhort date.

SAILED FROM GREENOCK, Sept. 27. Eleonora, Slouan, for Newry, with goods; Peggy, Lamont, for Belfaſt, with ditto; Katty, M'Leanachan, for Newfoundland, with ditto; Mary, Millar, for Dublin, with ditto; Mary, Mackellar, for Liverpool, with ditto; Eliza, Kenneir, for Dublin, with ditto.—28. Catharine, Drummond, for Londondery, with ditto; Jamaica, Kerr, for Jamaica, with ditto; Elliot, Kean, for Belfaſt, with coals.

PRIZES for HIGHLAND PIPERS,

At the FALKIRK TRYST in October 1783, given by the Highland Society of London.

A HANDSOME HIGHLAND PIPE, with Forty Merks in Money, to the beſt performer on that inſtrument; likewiſe Thirty Merks to each of the two next beſt performers; and One Hundred Merks towards the travelling charges of the competitors.

The competition to be decided by Gentlemen appointed by the Society.

Gentlemen are invited to ſend their pipers for diſtinction and improvement. The merits of the ſeveral performers can be attended to alone.

The pipers who carried prizes laſt year, are not to play for the ſame prizes this year.

FOR BOSTON AND HALIFAX,

THE HOPE,

JOHN CLOUSTON Maſter,

Will be ready to receive goods on board at Port Glaſgow in a few days, and will be clear to ſail about the 10th of October.

The Hope is a good veſſel, copper-bottomed, and a faſt ſailer; alſo, has good accommodation for paſſengers.

For freight or paſſage apply to James Mitchell and Co. merchants in Glaſgow.

Glaſgow, Sept. 10. 1783.

For Kingſton, Morant Bay, and Martha Brae, or Montego Bay,

The Ship CASTLESEMPLE,

ALEX. MACKINLAY MASTER,

Now lying at Greenock, and will be ready to take on board goods by the 10th current.

She is a ſtout veſſel, well fitted up for paſſengers, and will ſail about the firſt of October.

For freight or paſſage apply to Alexander Houſton and Company.

GLASGOW, SEPTEMBER 1. 1783.

FOR KINGSTON,

And the North Side and Weſt End of Jamaica,

THE SHIP MARY,

JAMES NOBLE Maſter,

(Formerly the Governor Dalling.)

She is now ready to take on board goods at Port-Glaſgow, and will be clear to ſail the firſt week of November.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Robert Dunmore and Co. Glaſgow, or P. Dougall merchant, Port-Glaſgow.

A Cabin Paſſage is 20 Guineas, all ſtores found.

A Steerage one 9 Guineas.

The Mary is a very fine ſhip, about 400 tons burden, and has good accommodation for paſſengers.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,

Either altogether or ſeparately, as can be agreed on,

THAT GREAT STONE TENEMENT of LAND,

lying within the precincts of the Abbey of Holyrood-houſe, on the north ſide of the High Street, within the ſtrand, commonly called THOMSON's LAND, conſiſting of three ſtorcys, with a Dwelling-houſe and Shop in the ground ſtorey, all fronting the ſtreet, containing nine dwelling-houſes, cellars, &c. preſently poſſeſſed by good tenants, at 42 l. Sterling of yearly rent. Theſe ſubjects are liable to no impoſt or other exactions from the town of Edinburgh, and hold of a ſubject-ſuperior for payment of two pennies Scots yearly.

The writs and title-deeds, which are unexceptionably clear, to be ſeen in the hands of Andrew Pitcairn writer in Edinburgh; and the ſubjects will be ſhown by David Lindſay reſiding in them, with either of whom any perſon intending to purchaſe may commune.

TO BE LET,

A BLEACHFIELD,

ſituated in a populous manufacturing county, with the Machinery and Utenſils thereto belonging, and a Lint-mill, and Barley-mill, and Ground adjoining, well ſheltered and incloſed, with a ſouth expoſure conſiſting of from ſix to eight acres; with a large convenient Dwelling-houſe and offices.—From its large command of ſpring water, brought from a conſiderable diſtance in pipes, it is reckoned peculiarly fit for bleaching light or fine goods, ſuch as long lawns, cambrics, or fine linens, thread or thread ſtockings; and from the number of houſes, a large manufacture of theſe two laſt articles might be carried on there to great advantage. It is in the neighbourhood of coal, and if more ſpring water is wanted than what is already brought in, two other ſprings can be added at a trifling expence. The dwelling-houſe is large and commodious, with large and convenient offices, and is pleaſantly ſituated among very thriving plantations, and in every reſpect a convenient and deſirable place to live at.

For further particulars, apply to Andrew Steel writer in Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon the 10th December next, between the hours of four and five afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of DUNNASKINE,

which belonged to the deceaſed John Shaw of Dunnaſkine, lying in the pariſhes of Coylton and Dalmellington, and county of Ayr.

The proven yearly rent of theſe lands is,			L.	141	0 0
Deduce one-fifth for teind, the proprietor not having right to the teinds,	L.	28 0 0			
Public burdens,		1 2 7 2-12ths			
				29 2 7 2-12ths	
Free rent,			L.	111 17	4 10-12ths
Upſet-price whereof, at twenty-two years purchaſe,			L.	2461 2 10	4-12ths
Add, value of free teind at five years purchaſe, after deducing miniſter's ſtipends, &c.				94 4 1	2-12ths
Total proven value of property-lands,			L.	2555 6 1	6-12ths
Feu-duties payable yearly from certain ſubjects lying in the town of Dalmellington, feued to Robert Macgill and Gilbert Macwhirter, 1 l. 10 s Sterling, which, valued at twenty-five years purchaſe, is				37 10 0	
Total proven value of the lands under ſale,			L.	2592 16 11	6-12ths

The lands are ſituated in the heart of a fine country, and capable of great improvement.

The title-deeds and articles of ſale may be ſeen in the hands of John Buchan writer to the ſignet, or John Callender depute-clerk of Seſſion.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

LANDS IN CLACKMANNAN SHIRE,

VERY FIT FOR A DISTILLERY, &c.

TO be SOLD, in whole or in lots, within the houſe of James Wingate vintner in Stirling, upon Friday the 10th of October 1783, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

The LANDS of MYRETOWN and BALQUHARN, as formerly advertiſed.

For further particulars, enquire at James Wright writer in Stirling, or Robert Jamieſon writer to the ſignet.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 29th September 1783.

By Order of the Hon. Commiſſioners of Exciſe.

THERE is to be SOLD, by public auction, at Greenock, on Friday next, being the 3d October, the following Exciſeable Goods, lately condemned before the Juſtices, viz.

24 Gallons Foreign BRANDY.
278 ditto Foreign RUM.
15 ditto Foreign GENEVA.
24½ ditto AQUAVITÆ. And,
The Materials of Five Illegal Copper Stills.

FOREIGN SPIRITS, TEA, & EXCISE PERMITS.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINR. SEPT. 24. 1783.

BY an Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, it is, amongſt other things, enacted, "That from and after the 29th day of September 1783, no ſeller of or dealer in FOREIGN SPIRITS ſhall be allowed to take out more than one permit, in one and the ſame day, to any one perſon whatſoever (except as herein after is excepted), which permit ſhall be granted for the removal of no more than one caſk, or other package containing any foreign ſpirituous liquors of one kind or ſpecies; and if any more than one caſk or other package of foreign ſpirituous liquors, of one kind or ſpecies, at one time, directed to one and the ſame perſon (or perſons, where there are two or more in joint trade or partnerſhip, and except as after excepted), ſhall be found removed or carried, or removing or carrying, from one place in this kingdom to any other place, whether with or without permit, the ſame, together with the veſſels and boats, and the horſes and other cattle, and the carriages employed in removing or carrying the ſame, ſhall be *forfeited*, and ſhall and may be ſeized by any officer of exciſe; provided that nothing above contained ſhall be conſtrued to prevent any dealer in foreign ſpirituous liquors from taking out two or more permits, and, by virtue thereof, ſending two or more caſks or other packages, containing foreign ſpirituous liquors of the ſame kind and ſpecies, to the ſame perſon in the ſame day, ſo as each and every ſuch caſk or package reſpectively ſhall be ſent under different permits, and by different conveyances; and provided alſo, that any ſeller of or dealer in foreign ſpirituous liquors may ſend, with one and the ſame permit, and by one and the ſame conveyance, any number of caſks with any kind of foreign ſpirituous liquors therein, if each ſuch caſk ſhall then contain ſixty gallons or upwards of foreign ſpirituous liquors of one and the ſame kind or ſpecies.—It is further enacted, That if any foreign ſpirituous liquors (not being in caſks containing ſixty gallons or upwards) ſhall be found removing or carrying from any one part of this kingdom to any other part thereof, unleſs at the times after mentioned, that is to ſay, between the hours of ſeven in the morning and five in the evening, from the 29th of September to the 25th of March yearly, and between the hours of five in the morning and ſeven in the evening from the 25th of March to the 29th of September yearly (except the ſame is carrying by a known common ſtage-coach, waggon, or other ſtage-carriage, which uſually travels out of thoſe hours), all the ſaid foreign ſpirituous liquors, and the package containing the ſame, whether the ſame be accompanied with or without a permit, and all the cattle and carriages made uſe of in the removing or conveying the ſame, ſhall be *forfeited*, and ſhall and may be ſeized by any officer of exciſe.—Alſo, that from and after the ſaid 29th of September 1783, when any ſeller of or dealer in foreign ſpirituous liquors ſhall ſend a requeſt note (or demand) to any permit writer or officer, requiring any permit for the removal of any foreign ſpirituous liquors from his own ſtock into the ſtock of any other perſon, every ſuch ſeller and dealer ſhall, and he is required and directed to ſpecify, in every ſuch requeſt note or demand, as well the quality or kind of foreign ſpirituous liquors intended to be removed, as alſo the contents of the caſk or other package containing the ſame, and likewiſe whether the ſame is to be removed by land or by water, and by what mode of conveyance the ſaid caſk, bottle, or other package, reſpectively, is intended to be ſent; and if any ſuch ſeller or dealer ſhall neglect or refuſe to ſpecify each of theſe particulars, every ſuch demand or requeſt note ſhall be null and void, nor ſhall any permit be granted thereon by any officer or permit writer.

By the aforeſaid act it is further enacted, "That from and after the ſaid 29th of September 1783, if any perſon or perſons whatſoever (not being ſpecially authoriſed by the Commiſſioners of Exciſe ſo to do) ſhall make, or cauſe or procure to be made, or ſhall knowingly aid or aſſiſt in the making, or, without being ſo authoriſed or appointed, ſhall knowingly have in his, her, or their cuſtody or poſſeſſion, without lawful excuſe (the proof whereof ſhall lie on the perſon accuſed), any frame, mould, or inſtrument for the making of paper, with the words *Exciſe Office* viſible in the ſubſtance of ſuch paper; or ſhall make, or cauſe or procure to be made, or knowingly aid or aſſiſt in the making any paper, in the ſubſtance of which the words *Exciſe Office* ſhall be viſible; or if any perſon (except as before excepted) ſhall, by any art, myſtery, or contrivance, cauſe or procure the ſaid words *Exciſe Office* to appear viſible in the ſubſtance of any paper whatever; or if any perſon or perſons whatever (not being appointed as aforeſaid) ſhall engrave, caſt, cut, or make, or ſhall cauſe or procure to be engraven, caſt, cut, or made, any plate or plates, or other thing, with any mark, ſtamp, or device thereon, in imitation of or to reſemble any mark, ſtamp, or device, made and uſed by the direction of the ſaid Commiſſioners of Exciſe, for the purpoſe of printing, ſtamping, and marking of the paper, to be uſed for a permit or permits to accompany any exciſeable commodity or commodities removing, or removed, from one part of this kingdom to any other part thereof, in purſuance of the directions of the ſeveral ſtatutes requiring ſuch permit, every perſon ſo offending in *any* of the caſes aforeſaid, and being thereof lawfully convicted, ſhall for ſuch offence be deemed and adjudged a FELON, and ſhall ſuffer DEATH, as in caſes of felony, without benefit of clergy.—Alſo, that if any perſon or perſons whatſoever ſhall counterfeit or forge, or cauſe to be counterfeited or forged, any permit for the removal of any exciſeable commodity; or if any perſon or perſons ſhall knowingly or willingly give any falſe or untrue permit, or ſhall knowingly or willingly accept or receive any falſe or untrue permit with any ſuch exciſeable commodity, removed or to be removed as aforeſaid; or if any perſon or perſons ſhall fraudulently alter or eraſe any permit, after the ſame ſhall have been given or granted by the proper officer of exciſe; or if any perſon or perſons ſhall knowingly or willingly publiſh, or make uſe of any ſuch permit ſo counterfeited, forged, falſe, untrue, altered, or eraſed, every perſon ſo offending ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit and loſe the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS."

By the ſaid act it is likewiſe enacted, "That if any TEA, exceeding the quantity of *twenty* pounds weight, at any one time, directed to one and the ſame perſon (or perſons, where there are two or more in joint trade or partnerſhip), and not being in the original cheſt and ſtate in which it was imported into this kingdom by the *Engliſh Eaſt India* Company, ſhall be found removed or carried, or removing or carrying, whether with or without permit, from any city or place in this kingdom (*London* excepted), to any other place without the limits of the weekly bills of mortality, and not within the ſame city or place from which the ſame ſhall be ſo removed or carried, ALL SUCH TEA, together with the canniſters, bags, and other package containing the ſame, and the veſſels and boats, and the horſes and other cattle, and carriages employed in removing and carrying the ſame, ſhall be *forfeited*, and ſhall and may be ſeized by any officer of exciſe."

The COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE have thought proper to cauſe the preceding clauſes of the above-mentioned act of parliament to be publiſhed, for the better information of all perſons concerned, that, by due compliance therewith in all reſpects, they may avoid the PENALTIES and FORFEITURES which will otherwiſe be incurred.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,

JOHN THOMSON, Secretary.

LANDS and ESTATE of STRATHMARTINE,

IN THE COUNTY OF FORFAR.

THAT upon Monday the 13th day of October next, there is to be expoſed to ſale, by public voluntary roup, within the houſe of William Gordon vintner in Dundee, at twelve o'clock mid-day, the Lands and Eſtate of STRATHMARTINE, lying in the pariſh of Strathmartine, and ſhire of Forfar, pleaſantly ſituate on both ſides of the little water of Dichty, within three ſhort miles of the burgh and harbour of Dundee, which is one of the moſt flouriſhing and popular trading ſea-port towns in Scotland.

This Eſtate is extenſive and very improveable, having ſhell marle on the ground, and an inexhauſtible land of marle in the near neighbourhood at an eaſy purchaſe. There is likewiſe plenty of free ſtone in the ground for incloſing or building on the eſtate, which lies all quite contiguous, and is moſtly arable; and the moſt part of the grounds on the eſtate, which are preſently in muirs or paſture, may be improved into good arable land at a moderate expence.

There is a good manſion-houſe on the eſtate, with office-houſes, garden, &c. fit to accommodate a genteel family with very ſmall repairs; alſo a great deal of thriving planting on the eſtate, part of it full grown, and a conſiderable part of the eſtate is incloſed with ſufficient fences. The tenants houſes and ſteading are all lately rebuilt, or ſufficiently repaired, and the tenants taken bound to uphold them. The kirk and manſe of Strathmartine have been both rebuilt from the foundation within theſe four or five years, ſo as no repairs of theſe will fall upon the heritors for many years to come.

The lands and eſtate of Strathmartine hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs rolls of the county at 713 l. 14 s. 4 d. Scots; as is Weſter Baldragon, being a late purchaſe, is ſeparately valued at 80 l. Scots more. The neat free rent of the whole eſtate for the year 1783 is 398 l. 11 s. 5 d. Sterling, beſides carriages and ſervices, viz. all the of coals from Dundee, 17 loads of peats, 56 ſhear dargs in harveſt, days at weeding lint, ploughing of 7 acres of land, and 42 long ca riages; on all which no valuation is put; but by the tack of Kirkton of Strathmartine, one of the principal farms, the rent riſes 20 l. Ster ling yearly for the crop 1784, and in time coming; and the rent of Bal dragon alſo riſes 10 l. Sterling yearly for a lifetime, after the iſſue of the preſent tack. The Mains is at preſent let at 80 l. Sterling for one year only, for the accommodation of a purchaſer. The whole eſtate is poſſeſſed by reſponſible tenants, and the rents punctually paid. The lands and mills of Craigmill, which were let in tack many years ago to Mr David Landales, now deceaſed, and the tack now far advanced, are ſubſet at 64 l. reckoning the widow's poſſeſſion at a moſt moderate rent in place of 24 l. 4 s the tack-duty on the preſent rental; and the preſent ſub-tenants carry on a very extenſive and advantageous ſhop and victual trade at the mills, which, with the granary and other buildings made thereon, fall in to the heritor, in ſufficient habitable condition at the iſſue of the tack.

The progreſs of writs, which are complete and clear, with the conditions of ſale, and a rental of the eſtate, are to be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Rattray writer, Carrubber's Cloſe, Edinburgh; and any perſon inclining to purchaſe by private bargain, or otherwiſe, may apply to David Maxwell of Scotſtoun, advocate, the ſaid Thomas Rattray, or to Thomas Davidſon writer at the Town-clerk's Office, Dundee, who will ſhow a plan and meaſurement of the grounds, copies of the inſtaries of the title-deeds, with the rentals, &c.; and David Kay in Strathmartine, or John Kinnear ground-officer there, will ſhow the grounds, with the different farms and boundaries of the eſtate, and give any further information required.

JUDICIAL SALE.

By Adjournment—upſet Prices reduced.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Court of Seſſion, upon Thurſday the 20th day of November 1783, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon, within the Parliament-houſe,

The Lands and Barony of PITTENCRIEFF

and others, ſituated in the pariſh of Dunfermline and ſhire of Fife (excepting 93 acres of the farm of Blackburn, already diſpoſed of, with the lands of Luſcar and Clune), with various Acres, Houſes, Yards, Mills and Feu-duties in and about the town and abbey of Dunfermline.

The proven free rent of theſe ſubjects is about 989 l. 8 s. 2 d.—which, for mills, houſes, and yards, 177 l. and for few duties about		
The proven value of altogether is	L.	19,944
Alſo the Conſtabulary and Bailie Houſe in the Abbey of Dunfermline, preſently unſet, with a large area and other buildings, valued at		350
Grounds for building and feuing on various new ſtreets round the town of Dunfermline, already begun, valued at		2040
Wood upon the lands of Pittencrieff, valued five years ago at		831
Privilege of purchaſing tiends of Back Acres,		5
The proven value and upſet-price of theſe ſubjects is	L.	21,951
But they are now to be ſet up at the reduced price of		19,500

The coals and iron-ſtone under 45 acres or thereabouts of theſe lands, called Mounthoolly, belong to Mr Wellwood of Garvock, and thoſe under 70 acres or thereabouts of the northmoſt part of the lands both diſtant from the houſe, have been diſpoſed of, with the general coalries of Luſcar and Clune, and Weſter Waldridge.

There is no value put upon a ſubſtantial and convenient manſion-houſe of ten rooms, beſides cloſets, nor upon a complete ſet of new elegant office-houſes, pigeon-houſe, and fruit-wall, which have lately coſt above 1200 l. nor on the reſerved coal and iron-ſtone in about 230 acres of the lands. The valued rent is nearly equal to three freehold qualifications, and the land-tax and other conſequential burdens are remarkably low in proportion to the real rent.

The place is well known to be convenient and beautiful almoſt beyond deſcription, with the fineſt near and diſtant proſpects that can be met with. The trees are very thriving and beautiful.—The lands are moſtly low rented, as they may, with little exception, be conſidered borough acres. There is an advance of rent, by agreements for feuing, on the judicial rental was taken, of about 20 l. per annum; and there can not be a doubt of its advancing conſiderably by a number of buildings on the various outlets, and new ſtreets begun round the populous and increaſing town of Dunfermline, more eſpecially if the collieries were once ſet fairly to work, and there was a reſident heritor, who could give regular feus immediately.

AS ALSO,

The following Parcels of the Lands of HERMITAGE, in the pariſh of South Leith, viz.

1. Robert Watt's late Feu, conſiſting of about 3 acres 26 falls, on which there are ſeveral new houſes built; groſs rent, 23 l. 14 s. feu duty to the Trinity Hoſpital valuing barley at 12 s. 6 d. per 5 l. 1 s. 3 d.; free rent, 18 l. 13 s. 5 d.—

Proven value of this parcel, and at which it was ſet up formerly,	L.	280
To be expoſed now at the reduced price of		250

2. James Aliſon's late Feu; a Garden, with a large new Houſe thereon, containing about 4 acres 1 rood 6½ falls; groſs rent 34 l. 10 s. 2 d.; Feu duty, converting the the barley as above 7 l. 7 s. 3 d.; free rent, 27 l. 2 s. 10 d.—

The proven value, and at which it was ſet up formerly,		420
To be expoſed now at the reduced price of		365

3. William Wright's Feu—A Nurſery, containing five acres; groſs rent 26 l. 5 s.; feu-duty, 5 l. 12 s. 1 d free rent 20 l. 12 s. 11 d.—

Proven value at which it was ſet up formerly,		350
To be expoſed now at the reduced price of		310

N. B. There is a very copious ſpring of water in the center of this

The title deeds, rentals, and plans of the eſtate, with the articles conditions of ſale, will be ſeen in the hands of Meſſrs John Callen depute clerk of ſeſſion, and William Anderſon clerk to the ſignet.

Adam Paterſon, overſeer upon the eſtate of Dunfermline, will ſ the premiſes in Fifeſhire; and Alexander Marr gardener, on the ſ ſide of Leith Links, thoſe at Hermitage.

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